United Nations S/2015/826

Security Council

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Eighth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) and covers developments pertaining to the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, since the issuance of my previous report, dated 9 July 2015 (S/2015/518).

2. Bilateral ties between Iraq and Kuwait continued to strengthen during the reporting period. As part of his regional tour to bolster Iraq's relations with neighbouring countries, the Speaker of the Iraqi Council of Representatives, Salim al-Jabouri, visited Kuwait on 12 July and met the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, and the Speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, Marzouq al-Ghanim. On 22 July, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Khaled al-Hamad al-Sabah, welcomed the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Ibrahim al-Jaafari, advocating closer ties between the two States. On 13 August, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait denounced the terrorist attack in Sadr City, east of Baghdad, which killed 76 citizens and wounded 150 others, noting that Kuwait fully supported Iraq in countering all forms of terrorism.

3. During the seventieth session of the General Assembly, Kuwait underlined its support to help Iraq preserve its security and territorial integrity and address the growing humanitarian crisis. On 29 September, in his statement to the Assembly, the Prime Minister of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Mubarak al-Hamad al-Sabah, highlighted Kuwait's support with respect to all measures taken by the Government of Iraq in preserving its security, stability and territorial integrity, and also noted Kuwait's logistical support to the global coalition to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). He further emphasized Kuwait's humanitarian assistance to Iraq. On 1 October, Mr. Al-Jaafari and Sheikh al-Sabah met in New York on the margins of the General Assembly; they emphasized that the two countries held common views on matters of mutual interest. Mr. Al-Jaafari praised Kuwait's support towards Iraq, particularly after the emergence of ISIL.

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II. Recent activities with regard to the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, or their remains

4. From 26 July to 10 August, an Iraqi specialized team from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Prisoners of War and Missing Persons of the Ministry of Human Rights, together with representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the Medico-Legal Directorate of the Ministry of Health, carried out excavation works in the Al-Khamisiyah site in Dhi Qar governorate. A total of 604 test trenches were dug; however, no human remains were discovered.

5. My Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs continued to meet with relevant interlocutors in carrying out his responsibilities under Security Council resolution 2107 (2013). On 15 July, he met with the Iraqi Minister of Human Rights, Mohamed Mehdi al-Bayati, to urge the Ministry to increase its efforts with respect to the missing persons file, as it contributed to strengthening relations between Iraq and Kuwait. Mr. Al-Bayati assured him that the work on the potential burial sites and in contacting witnesses would continue.

6. On 11 August, my Deputy Special Representative met representatives of the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to review practical steps taken in search of the missing, as well as to gauge the progress on carrying out the 2015 workplan. The parties noted that reaching witnesses remained one of the main challenges for the Government of Iraq, as those with ties to the previous regime had either moved to other countries or were unwilling to cooperate. My Deputy Special Representative was requested to assist in obtaining new technology to search for remains in potential burial sites from willing States, as well as to support the Government in its search for missing Iraqis allegedly buried in Kuwait.

7. On 16 August, the Iraqi Prime Minister, Haider al-Abadi, ordered the dissolution of the Ministry of Human Rights as part of a wide-ranging reform plan intended to strengthen democratic institutions and fight corruption. Following the announcement, the activities planned for the remainder of 2015, including field work, have been temporarily frozen. The Ministry had led the file on missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and headed the interministerial committee on the same matter. The Government of Iraq has yet to make a decision on which entity will take over the dossier. For now, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been playing a facilitation and coordination role.

8. On 20 August, my Deputy Special Representative held a meeting with the Head of the International Organizations and Cooperation Department of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ahmed Bamarni, to discuss the impact of the dissolution of the Ministry of Human Rights on the missing persons file. The Deputy Special Representative emphasized the need to employ new methodology to enhance the efficiency of the search. Mr. Bamarni reiterated that Iraq would pursue the issue vigorously in accordance with its obligations, while cautioning that funding problems might impede or delay certain activities. On 25 August and 5 October, my Deputy Special Representative also met with the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to discuss the way forward on the file in the light of the dissolution of the Ministry of Human Rights. On 6 October, he met with the Iraqi Undersecretary for Legal Affairs and Multilateral Relations, Omar Barzanji, who provided assurances that despite changes in the

Government's structure, the work on the file would continue unabated, with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence expected to officially take it over and absorb the technical expertise from the Ministry of Human Rights.

9. On 6 October, in a meeting with the Ambassador of Kuwait to Iraq, Ghassan al-Zawawi, my Special Representative for Iraq emphasized that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) remained fully committed to its mandated role on the file of missing Kuwaiti persons and property and, to that end, it had been closely following up with the Government of Iraq on the impact on the file of the dissolution of the Ministry of Human Rights. Ambassador Zawawi highlighted the importance that Kuwait attached to the file and expressed hope for concrete progress soon. He further noted that Kuwait stood by Iraq during this difficult period. In turn, during a meeting with Mr. Al-Jaafari on 12 October, my Special Representative called for an increase in the Government's attention to and efforts on the file. Mr. Al-Jaafari acknowledged the importance of the file and reiterated that the issue remained a priority for the Government of Iraq. Highlighting the strong bilateral ties between the two States, the Foreign Minister expressed appreciation to Kuwait for its support to Iraq during these critical times.

10. On 12 and 13 October, the Iraqi Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Human Rights published an announcement in the local newspapers in an attempt to identify witnesses with knowledge of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, also offering to provide them with financial compensation and legal assurances.

11. UNAMI participated in an observer capacity in the ninety-first session of the Technical Subcommittee of the tripartite mechanism, which took place on 13 October in Geneva. The Undersecretary for Legal Affairs and Multilateral Relations, Mr. Barzanji, assured the members that although the Ministry of Human Rights had been dissolved, Iraq was committed to continue carrying out its work on the file. Iraq also announced that it was pursuing efforts to publish a call for witnesses on satellite television channels in an attempt to reach a wider audience. In an effort to move forward with a holistic approach, ICRC presented a proposal, for consideration by the tripartite mechanism members, to undergo an in-depth scientific review of all information and past efforts in order to focus the search activities to locate and clarify cases of missing persons. The review would include collection, centralization and organization of all past data from all members of the mechanism and other relevant bodies, analysis of the information with the help of specialists and provision of forensic recommendations on the way forward. The proposal, as a parallel activity to the planned field work, was welcomed by all members.

12. On 14 October, my Deputy Special Representative met with the Kuwaiti National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs in Geneva. The Chair of the National Committee expressed concern about disruption to the work on the file following the dissolution of the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights and emphasized the need to ensure that all the accumulated expertise, information, contacts and details of the field missions would be made available to any new organizational structure to continue work as planned. The Chair further highlighted that reaching out to witnesses was important in order to obtain much-needed information on the location of mass graves. With that in mind, a schedule of activities, in terms of announcements calling for witnesses, as well as future tripartite meetings, should be maintained.

13. My Deputy Special Representative attended the forty-first meeting of the Tripartite Commission on 15 October in Geneva. The members of the Commission endorsed the ICRC proposal to conduct an in-depth scientific review of all information and past efforts. Additionally, the observer status of UNAMI within the mechanism was extended with unanimous support. During the session, Kuwait announced its willingness and readiness to provide all assistance and cooperation to Iraq to make the transition to the new entity in charge of the file smooth and speedy. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Commission that it had contacted experts at national institutions to identify individuals who would be able to assist in coordinated technical efforts.

III. Recent activities with regard to the return of Kuwaiti property

14. As indicated above, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq published advertisements on missing Kuwaiti persons and property in local newspapers on 12 and 13 October to encourage witnesses to come forward.

15. During the meeting with my Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Bamarni noted that Iraq was currently in no position to incur the costs related to wide-scale search activities for the missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, due to the budgetary difficulties faced by the Government. My Deputy Special Representative reiterated that low-cost measures could be employed to continue the work, including through searching the archives of the different ministries with the assistance of volunteers. Unfortunately, the reporting period did not record any progress on the file.

IV. Observations

16. I welcome the continued positive atmosphere in bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait. I especially welcome and commend the solidarity and support, humanitarian and beyond, shown by the Government of Kuwait to its neighbour during these trying times. I urge the two countries to use this spirit of goodwill and cooperation to bring much needed progress to the file of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, to finally bring closure to this humanitarian issue.

17. I commend the Government of Iraq for introducing crucial reforms to enable it to respond effectively to the urgent needs of the Iraqi people. Bearing in mind the decision to dissolve the Ministry of Human Rights, I urge the Government to swiftly adopt a decision on which entity will take over the lead on the missing persons file. I further call on the Government to ensure that all information and technical expertise is passed on to the relevant counterparts to guarantee a smooth transition and continuation of work. I urge the Government of Iraq to continue with the implementation of the 2015 workplan, despite the structural changes and its severe security and financial challenges. I note with regret that, despite past efforts, no human remains of Kuwaiti missing people have been recovered in Iraq during the past 10 years.

18. I urge the Government of Iraq to remain open to the proposals and suggestions of the members of the tripartite mechanism to reinvigorate the file. I further urge the Government to find the necessary personnel and funding to resume full-scale work in search of both missing persons and missing property and to demonstrate complete commitment to this international obligation. I remain confident that exploring new avenues can bring progress on the file. I strongly encourage Iraq and Kuwait to continue convening the Joint Property Committee every six months, as agreed, in order to achieve progress on the issue of missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives.

19. I commend the unwavering dedication and hard work of the members of the tripartite mechanism and its Chair, ICRC, who have kept the file in the spotlight for over two decades and whose activities remain crucial in addressing the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. I welcome the extension of the mandate of UNAMI, allowing it to continue supporting the Government of Iraq to enhance the results of the work on the file. I welcome the ICRC proposal to commence an in-depth scientific review of all information and past efforts in order to focus and better direct search activities to locate and clarify cases of missing persons. I hope that this holistic approach will be able to transform past information into new realities and yield results. I encourage the members to continue bringing innovative ideas to the table to make progress on the file.

20. I reiterate the firm commitment of UNAMI and my Special Representative and Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs to continue providing their full assistance to promote, support and facilitate Iraqi efforts in search of missing Kuwaiti persons and property. I encourage the Government of Iraq to avail itself of the expertise and support of UNAMI towards this end.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 29 October 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I write to once again urgently draw the international community's attention to the grave situation in Occupied Palestine, including East Jerusalem, owing to Israel's ongoing aggression against the Palestinian people. This aggression continues to fuel the cycle of violence and the situation on the ground continues to deteriorate on all fronts. Moreover, it has become overwhelmingly clear that Israeli aggression, including extrajudicial killing, is in particular targeting Palestinian children and youth, who have been suffering casualties at an alarming rate, and whose despair is only deepening in the face of the brutality of this illegal occupation.

Despite recent diplomatic efforts, the current situation remains one of pervasive human insecurity, in which the lives, safety and well-being of the Palestinian civilian population are being gravely threatened by the occupying Power and its extremist settlers. It is Palestinian civilians, including children, who continue to be killed, injured and terrorized by Israel, the occupying Power, on a daily basis, and who remain in dire need of protection.

Again, we must place on record the long list of crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the defenseless Palestinian civilian population under its occupation in direct violation of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law. Since our last letter, on 21 October 2015 (A/ES-10/698-S/2015/807), and since the 22 October open debate of the Security Council, deaths and injuries among Palestinians have risen as a result of assaults by Israeli occupying forces and settlers. The casualties this month alone have reached 65 Palestinians killed, including 14 children, and more than 7,200 Palestinians, including hundreds of children, injured, with many eventually succumbing to their wounds. An estimated 2,220 Palestinians have been shot and injured by live ammunition and rubber-coated steel bullets routinely fired by occupying forces. Additionally, many victims have suffered burns,

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including 300 children, while others have been beaten and assaulted by occupying forces and settlers.

Thousands of Palestinians have also suffered the effects of tear gas inhalation and in some cases it has been fatal, as tragically happened with Hashem al-Azzeh (age 54), who died from inhalation of excessive tear gas fired by the Israeli occupying forces in Al-Khalil. We reject the indiscriminate and excessive use of force by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian civilian population, including the youth and elderly, and we reiterate our urgent appeal to the international community, including the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to provide the defenseless and occupied Palestinian civilian population with protection. This must be done in accordance with international humanitarian law, under which the occupied population is entitled to protection and under which the international community is obligated to ensure such protection where the occupying Power clearly refuses to uphold its legal obligations and is in constant grave breach of those obligations.

We must also draw attention to the fact that Palestinian civilians continue to be arrested and detained by Israeli occupying forces by the hundreds. This month alone, more than 1,300 Palestinians have been arrested and detained, often in violent and traumatizing raids, in the West Bank, including Occupied East Jerusalem. More than half of the arrests have been of Palestinian children under the age of 18, including a child as young as 11 years old, Malek Abu Maria, on 27 October. Thousands of Palestinians — men, women and children — are now being held captive in the occupation's jails under the most inhumane and abhorrent conditions, suffering physical and mental abuse, including torture. The international community must condemn this and it must demand that Israel, the occupying Power, cease such violations and abide by international law.

In this connection, we are compelled to emphasize that it is the legal right of the Palestinian people to politically and peacefully resist and reject this illegal occupation. Such rejection of the occupation cannot in any way be used as justification by the occupying Power to arrest and detain Palestinians or deem them so-called "terrorists", and these illegal practices should be roundly condemned. The international community must demand that Israel cease such illegal measures and comply with its international legal obligations and the relevant international norms.

The following are some of the many crimes perpetrated by the Israeli occupying forces and terrorist settlers against the Palestinian people in the recent period.

On 20 October 2015:

- Adi al-Masalmah (age 24) was shot with live bullets and killed in Beit Awwa, south-west of Al-Khalil. He was shot from a short distance in the head and in his legs
- Hamza al-Amleh (age 25) was shot dead by Israeli occupying forces near the illegal settlement of "Gush Etzion", south of Bethlehem
- Ahmed Sharif al-Sarhi (age 27) was killed by occupying forces north of Al-Bureij camp in Gaza
- Bashar al-Ja'bari (age 15) and Husam al-Ja'bari (age 17) were shot dead by Israeli occupying forces near the illegal settlement of "Kiryat Arba", east of Al-Khalil

- Mohammed Qahoush (age 16) was shot with live fire in the head by the Israeli occupying forces and was seriously injured in Ni'lin, west of Ramallah

On 21 October 2015:

- Hashem al-Azzeh (age 54) died as a result of excessive tear gas inhalation in Tal al-Rumeida, in the centre of Al-Khalil
- Mu'taz Attallah Qasem (age 22) was shot dead by occupying forces near the illegal settlement of "Adam", east of Ramallah
- Reports indicated that at least 883 Palestinians, including children, had been detained by the occupying forces across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, since the start of October

On 22 October 2015:

- Mahmoud Khalil Ghnaimat (age 20) died from wounds sustained in an attack by Israeli occupying forces near the illegal settlement of "Beit Shamesh", south of Occupied Jerusalem
- Miqdad al-Heeh (age 21) was shot by Israeli occupying forces and critically injured near the illegal settlement of "Beit Shamesh", south of Occupied Jerusalem

On 23 October 2015:

- Mus'ab Mohamed Ghnaimat was shot and injured by occupying forces near the illegal settlement of "Gush Etzion", south of Bethlehem
- Yahya Karira (age 20) died of wounds sustained during an Israeli raid in Gaza the previous week
- Tabe' Khalil Taqatqah (age 42) was run over and injured by an Israeli terrorist settler near Taqou', south of Bethlehem

On 24 October 2015:

- Khalil Abu Obeid (age 25) died from wounds sustained in early October after being shot by Israeli occupying forces in Khan Younis, Gaza
- Ahmed Kamil (age 16) was shot dead by occupying forces near the illegal checkpoint of Al-Jalameh, north of Jenin

On 25 October 2015:

- Israeli occupying forces issued administrative detention orders against 27 Palestinians
- Terrorist settlers from the so-called "price tag" group set a Palestinian-owned car on fire and spray painted racist graffiti on walls in Um Tuba, southeast of Jerusalem
- Suleiman Ahmed (age 22), a Palestinian driver working at the Ministry of Health, was forced out of the car and thrown to the ground, before being brutally assaulted at gunpoint by Israeli occupying forces at the illegal checkpoint at Za'tara on Nablus-Ramallah road

- Azzam Shalaldeh (age 20) was shot by a terrorist settler while he was picking olives in Wadi Sa'ir north-east of Al-Khalil and suffered serious injuries to his neck, abdomen and foot

- Dania Irsheid, a 17-year-old girl, was shot dead by the Israeli occupying forces near the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil

- The Israeli Prime Minister declared that the occupying Power was considering revoking the residency status of thousands of Palestinian residents of Occupied East Jerusalem

On 26 October 2015:

- Over the past 26 days, the Palestinian Ministry of Health has reported that at least 61 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces and terrorist settlers, including 14 children, a pregnant woman and a Palestinian political prisoner; 43 were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and 17 were killed in Gaza

- 2,120 Palestinians have been shot and injured by live ammunition, rubber-coated steel bullets and tear gas canisters routinely fired by the occupying forces at Palestinian civilians. In addition to such injuries, many have suffered burns while others have been beaten and assaulted by occupying forces and settlers. Among the wounded are 450 children and women, while more than 5,000 Palestinian civilians have suffered the effects of tear gas inhalation

- More than 1,000 Palestinians, including many children, have been arrested and detained since the beginning of October

- Raed Abdul-Rahim Jaradat (age 22) was shot dead by occupying forces north of Al-Khalil

- Saed Mohammed Yousef al-Atrash (age 19) was shot dead by occupying forces in the old city of Al-Khalil

- Terrorist settlers attacked Palestinian homes on the Nablus-Jenin road with gunfire and hurled stones and empty bottles at passing Palestinian vehicles

- Israeli occupying forces removed the surveillance cameras that had been installed by the Islamic Religious Endowments Authority (Al-Waqf) in the vicinity of Moroccan Gate, after groups of settlers, guarded by occupying forces, forced their way into the holy site through this gate

- Iyad Rawhi Jaradat (age 17) was killed by the Israeli occupying forces near Al-Khalil by being shot in the head with a live bullet

- Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian farmers harvesting olives in their land east of Nablus; they also attacked Haj Tawfiq (age 66) and moderately injured him

On 27 October 2015:

- Two Palestinians, Shabaan Abu Shkeidem (age 17) and Shadi Nabil Abdulmuti Dweik (age 22) were shot and killed by occupying forces near the illegal "Gush Etzion" settlement south of Bethlehem after allegedly stabbing an Israeli soldier

- Hammam Said (age 23) was shot and killed by Israeli occupying forces near Tal Rumeida in Al-Khalil

- Ibrahim Barad'iya (age 30), a mentally disabled man, was arrested by occupying forces near Al-Aroub, north of Al-Khalil

- Israeli occupying forces arrested Mohamed Abu Maria (age 17) and Mo'ayyad Abu Maria (age 15) after raiding their home, while their 11-year-old brother Malek was summoned for interrogation, arrested and transferred to the occupying Power's detention centre called "Ofer"

On 28 October 2015:

- Israeli occupying forces stormed Al-Maqased Hospital in Al-Tur in Occupied East Jerusalem for the second consecutive day with the aim of confiscating outpatient medical files, spreading fear and panic among patients and medical staff

- Islam Rafiq Ibeido (age 23) was shot by occupying forces and left to bleed to death near the illegal settlement of "Kiryat Ar ... Al-Khalil

- Israeli occupying forces issued notices for the confiscation of dozens of acres of Palestinian-owned land in six villages north of Nablus, including Beit Furik, Salem, Awarta, Yasuf, Sawiya and Azmout

On 29 October 2015:

- Mahdi Mohammad Ramadan al-Muhtasib (age 23) was shot dead by Israeli occupying forces near Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil

- Farouk Abdel Qader Omar Sidr (age 19) was shot dead by occupying forces near the illegal "Beit Hadassah" settlement in Al-Khalil

In the light of these mounting civilian casualties, we reiterate our call to the international community to condemn and reject Israel's use of excessive and indiscriminate force against the Palestinian civilian population, which constitutes the official policy of the Israeli Government, as repeatedly declared by numerous Israeli officials, including the Prime Minister. This policy, which is rooted in the longstanding and blatant Israeli disregard for Palestinian life, has had a vastly detrimental effect on the Palestinian civilian population, increasing casualties and injuries, intensifying the oppression and fear experienced daily and deepening frustration and despair. As the international community remains unable to confront this crisis situation, the sense of isolation and abandonment by the Palestinian people is regrettably also increasing.

In this regard, we must also again draw the international community's attention to the ongoing rabid incitement by Israeli government officials that serves only to foment and excuse Israeli hatred of the Palestinian people and thus intensify the threats to the safety and well-being of Palestinians. The harm that is being inflicted on the Palestinian people at this moment, especially our youth, is abundant proof of the impact of such unbridled incitement and extreme and vulgar provocations by the occupying Power.

A few examples of such incitement in just the past week include the statement by the Israeli Prime Minister that "at this time we need to control all of the territory for the foreseeable future" and by the Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister that "my dream is to see the Israeli flag flying over the Temple Mount". Prime Minister Netanyahu took it even further when he attempted to rewrite history and absolve Hitler by falsely blaming the Holocaust, one of the most horrendous horrors in history, on a

Palestinian. The Prime Minister also has recently threatened the revocation of the residency permits of thousands of Palestinians in Occupied East Jerusalem, which would constitute yet another illegal measure of collective punishment. Such reckless, provocative statements fan already blazing tensions and further prove the malicious intentions of Israel towards the Palestinian people, their land and their holy sites, including in terms of respect for the historic status quo at Al-Haram al-Sharif.

All are aware that a single incident did not spark the current situation. For years, Israel has cultivated a culture of aggression and hate towards the Palestinian people under its illegal occupation. It has illegally and forcibly imposed control against the entire Palestinian population and persisted with the complete denial and gross violation of their human rights. All of this has been perpetrated with total impunity. It is undeniable that the Israeli occupation is the root cause of all that is occurring at this moment, and Israel's denial of this fact is offensive and must be rejected. The Israeli occupation, in all its forms and manifestations, be it aggression, colonization, provocations or incitement, is the root cause, not the symptoms that we are witnessing today, which are the inevitable by-products of such unrelenting oppression and brutality.

As this injustice continues unabated and innocent lives continue to be taken and ruined by the occupying Power, we must again call for immediate international action. We reiterate our appeal to the Security Council to uphold its Charter duties and to act to protect the Palestinian civilian population and compel an end to Israel's aggression and crimes. This is the only way to de-escalate the current dangerous situation and promote the calm necessary to revive the hope and potential for a peaceful solution that ends the Israeli occupation and allows the Palestinian people to live in freedom and dignity in their own State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 561 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 21 October 2015 (A/ES-10/698-S/2015/807), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/70/449–S/2015/828

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 23 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of September 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 September 2015	0930	A strong explosion was heard near the Israeli enemy's Ramta position in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1150	Opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, three Israeli enemy personnel directed curses in Arabic at the personnel of Lebanese Army observation post L130.
3 September 2015	0400 0700	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy conducted an exercise in which it used artillery, machine guns and medium-size weapons.
	0900	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Sahl al-Khiyam, near point B90, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, two Defender vehicles and a Poclain bulldozer repaired the road next to the technical fence. As the work was being done, the patrol members loaded the 12.7 mm machine gun mounted on the Hummer vehicle and pointed their weapons towards a Lebanese Army patrol. The work ended at 1800 hours, and the patrol withdrew into occupied territory.
8 September 2015	1755	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and one Defender vehicle approached opposite the Mahafir-Udaysah area. Eight members of the patrol descended, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence. They proceeded some 35 metres into Lebanese territory (to which Lebanon maintains a claim) and photographed it. The patrol members and vehicles left at 1820 hours and headed towards occupied territory and closed gate.
9 September 2015	1115	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising one Defender vehicle and one Hummer vehicle with a pole-mounted camera arrived at Fatimah Gate 5, opposite Sahl al-Khiyam, and pointed the camera towards Lebanese territory. The patrol withdrew into occupied territory at 1150 hours.
10 September 2015	0600 0800	The sound of several explosions and bursts of gun fire were heard around the Israeli enemy's positions inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
13 September 2015	0800 1235	As the Israeli enemy was building a road along the technical fence inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Rumaysh, between points BP14 (1) and BP14 (2), an enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, seven soldiers and a Merkava tank took up a position at point BP14, twice pointing the tank's cannon towards a Lebanese Army patrol that was in Lebanese territory.
	1700	Two civilian buses stopped opposite the Lebanese Army temporary checkpoint overlooking Udaysah and approximately 70 persons carrying Palestinian flags descended in order to take pictures. At the same time, an enemy Hummer vehicle set out from the Udaysah East 2 post in occupied territory and stopped opposite the above-mentioned point. An enemy soldier descended from the vehicle and raised his foot towards the civilians. The vehicle returned towards the Udaysah East 2 post at 1730 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
17 September 2015	0630 0800	The sound of several explosions was heard in the Shab'a Farms.
	1000	Opposite the Ra's al-Naqurah position, the members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed obscene gestures at a Lebanese Army patrol.
20 September 2015	1310	In occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ramiyah, between points BP10 (1) and B28, two Israeli enemy Poclain excavators escorted by a Nakpadon vehicle crossed the technical fence and proceeded to clear a dirt road approximately 80 metres long and 4 metres wide between the above-mentioned points, without violating the Blue Line. All of the vehicles returned to occupied territory at 1915 hours.
26 September 2015	2200 2230	In the occupied territories, the Israeli enemy fired five flare shells over the Fashkul post.
30 September 2015	1700	In the town of Bani Hayan, Marj Uyun, a Lebanese Army patrol discovered an Israeli surveillance device disguised as a rock. The device, which consists of a camera and transmitters, had been placed there earlier by the Israeli enemy to monitor Lebanese territory.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 September 2015	1035	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 223 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1118	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1405	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli civilian ship accompanied by a Zodiac boat violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 50 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 25-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
2 September 2015	0902	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, at the line of buoys, a warship and another vessel belonging to the Israeli enemy violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) and the personnel aboard proceeded to pull red floating objects out of the water. They then dropped two red buoys into the water, the first approximately 20 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters and the second approximately 40 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The ships then set off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1000	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 90-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2010	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy buoy intermittently directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters until 0515 hours on 3 September 2015.
3 September 2015	0500 0555	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for four periods of 3 minutes each.
	1023	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 295 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 29-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1025	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 295 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 22-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 September 2015	0750	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0814	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 278 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 19-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 September 2015	1945 2045	From its position in occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters four times, the first time for 20 seconds, the second and third times for one minute and the fourth time for 30 seconds.
22 September 2015	0745	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 185 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 September 2015	1740	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 September 2015	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0630 hours on 2 September over Kafr Killa.
3 September 2015	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1715 hours over Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Batrun, Shikka, Arz, Jubayl, Kasrawan, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 1610 hours over Naqurah.
	1750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2350 hours over Naqurah.
4 September 2015	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Sir al-Dinniyah, Arz, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1550 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1355	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1445 hours over Naqurah.
5 September 2015	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 September 2015	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 September 2015	1915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2000 hours over Naqurah.
	2330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Arz before leaving at 1125 hours on 9 September over Kafr Killa.
9 September 2015	1905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0630 hours on 10 September over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
12 September 2015	0030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hasbayya, Rashayya and the South before leaving at 0530 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hasbayya, Rashayya and the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Rumaysh.
13 September 2015	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1815 hours over Rumaysh.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 September 2015	0545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1330 hours over Kafr Killa.
15 September 2015	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1300 hours over Kafr Killa.
16 September 2015	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Naqurah.
17 September 2015	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Kafr Killa.
18 September 2015	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1920 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1605 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 September 2015	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Ba'abda, Matn, Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Naqurah.
20 September 2015	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1320 hours over Rumaysh.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
21 September 2015	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1810 hours over Kafr Killa.
23 September 2015	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2020 hours over Kafr Killa.
24 September 2015	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1405 hours over Rumaysh.
	1010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1255 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1014	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Akkar and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2030 hours over Rumaysh.
25 September 2015	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
26 September 2015	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1410 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 September 2015	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1250 hours over Kafr Killa.
28 September 2015	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1310 hours over Rumaysh.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1320 hours over Kafr Killa.
29 September 2015	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1900 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 September 2015	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2140 hours over Rumaysh.
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Rumaysh.

United Nations S/2015/829

Security Council

Distr: General
30 October 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 28 October 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), established by Security Council resolution 2009 (2011), and extended through resolutions 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2208 (2015), 2213 (2015) and 2238 (2015).

I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Martin Kobler (Germany) as my new Special Representative and Head of UNSMIL. He will succeed Bernardino León (Spain), who has served as my Special Representative since September 2014. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Mr. León for his dedication and effective leadership of UNSMIL.

I would be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-19002 (E) 031115

Please recycle

United Nations S/2015/830

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 October 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 30 October 2015 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 October 2015 (S/2015/829) concerning your intention to appoint Martin Kobler (Germany) as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun Marchesi**
President of the Security Council

15-19003 (E) 031115

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United Nations S/2015/831

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 November 2015

Original: English

Identical letters dated 2 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I would like to draw your kind attention to the attached information regarding some terrorist attacks and the mortar shells and rockets launched by terrorist groups against the city of Damascus and its suburbs, during the period from 19 to 31 October 2015, which left many civilians dead or injured and resulted in damages to public and private properties (see annex).

It would highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-19214 (E) 051115 061115

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Annex to the identical letters dated 2 November 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Missiles that landed in the city of Damascus on Monday, 19 October 2015

No.	*Location*	*Number of missiles*	*Time*	*Damage*
1	Abbasiyin bus station	2	1900	Material damage
2	Abbasiyin, near Ahli Hospital	1	2140	Material damage and 1 injury
3	Awad building, Faris al-Khuri Street	1	2140	Material damage
4	Abbasiyin, in the area of the bus station	1	2140	Material damage

Resulted in one injury and material damage.

Missiles that landed in the city of Damascus on Friday, 23 October 2015

No.	*Location*	*Number of missiles*	*Time*	*Damage*
1	Jaramana	3	1400	Material damage
2	Bab Tuma	1	1530	Material damage
3	Bab Tuma	1	1540	Material damage
4	Sayyidah Zaynab	1	1840	Material damage
5	Sayyidah Zaynab	3	1900	Material damage
6	King Faisal Street	1	1910	Material damage
7	Bab al-Salam	1	1925	Material damage
8	Bazuriyah	1	2010	Material damage and 1 injury

Resulted in 1 injury and material damage.

Missiles that landed in the city of Damascus on Tuesday, 27 October 2015

No.	*Location*	*Number of missiles*	*Time*	*Damage*
1	Zablatani	1	1050	1 injury
2	Kabbas Bridge	3	1110	No damage
3	Zablatani	1	1115	8 injuries and material damage
4	Qassa'	1	1340	Material damage
7	Abbasiyin, roof of the Sports Institute	1	1620	Material damage

Resulted in 9 injuries and material damage.

Missiles that landed in the city of Damascus on Thursday, 29 October 2015

No.	*Location*	*Number of missiles*	*Time*	*Damage*
1	Fayha' area	7	1635	Material damage
2	Asad quarter	6	1905	1 death and 3 injuries

Resulted in 1 death, 3 injuries and material damage.

Missiles that landed in the city of Damascus on Friday, 30 October 2015

No.	*Location*	*Number of missiles*	*Time*	*Damage*
1	Qassa', courtyard of Kirilus Church	1	1310	3 persons injured, including a little girl
2	Zablatani	3	1310	Material damage
3	Bab Tuma	1	1310	Material damage
4	Abbasiyin Square	1	1320	Material damage
5	Zablatani, main road	2	1340	Material damage
6	Bab Tuma, in the area of the Shaykh Raslan cemetery	2	1345	Material damage
7	Ghassani	3	1410	Material damage
8	Burj al-Rus	1	1520	Several cars burned
9	Shaykh Muhyi al-Din	2	1530	2 injuries and material damage
10	Fayha', sports pavilion	1	1530	Material damage
11	Tropicana swimming pool	1	1535	Material damage
12	Syronics company	1	1535	Material damage
13	The textile factory	1	1535	Material damage
14	The vicinity of the Syronics company	3	1540	Material damage
15	Tahrir Square	1	1555	4 cars burned
16	Baghdad Street	2	1600	Material damage
17	Mazzah motorway, University Stadium	1	1610	Did not explode
18	Jaramana, first entrance	1	1635	Material damage
19	Jaramana camp, Abu Nuri quarter	1	1640	Material damage

Resulted in 5 injuries and material damage.

Missiles that landed in the city of Damascus on Saturday, 31 October 2015

No.	*Location*	*Number of missiles*	*Time*	*Damage*
1	Adawi, in the area of the Health Institute	2	1250	Material damage
2	Tijarah, building of the Bar Association, Rif branch	1	1250	2 injuries and material damage

Resulted in 2 injuries and material damage.

Saturday, 24 October 2015

- Three civilians were killed and another three were injured when terrorist groups linked to the Erdoğan regime fired a missile at a residential building in Nil Street, Aleppo city.
- Five children were injured when the Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired five missiles at Khan Arnabah. The attack damaged the homes of some residents and cut off electricity.
- The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) terrorist organization committed a brutal killing in Raqqah city when it crushed a soldier with tank.

Sunday, 25 October 2015

- The Badr Martyrs Brigade terrorist organization, which is entrenched in the Bani Zayd quarter of Aleppo city, fired missiles at the Shayhan residential area on the north-western outskirts of the city, killing three civilians and injuring two others.
- The Mujahidin Army terrorist organization, under which are the Ansar, Freedom, Aleppo City, Aleppo Shahba' and Amjad al-Islam Brigades, fired a number of missiles at the Aziziyah quarter of Aleppo city. One of those missiles struck the Latin church, damaging the historic church's dome.
- The Army of Islam terrorist organization fired two missiles at the Wafidin camp, killing three civilians, including a child and a woman, and injuring six others, including two women and four children between the ages of 3 and 4.
- Terrorist groups fired mortar shells at the village of Qurmus, in the Masayif area, causing material damage to residents' homes.

Monday, 26 October 2015

- The Army of Islam terrorist organization, which is present in Harasta in the eastern Ghutah area, fired a number of mortar shells at a news team of the *Rusya al-Yawm* channel. None of the team members were injured.
- The Army of Islam terrorist organization fired four missiles at the Wafidin camp, injuring four persons.
- A missile was fired at the Bab Tuma quarter, causing one person to be injured by shrapnel.

Tuesday, 27 October 2015

- Terrorists fired two missiles that struck the A'zamiyah quarter of Aleppo city, killing 4 civilians, including a child and a woman, and injuring 26 others. The missiles also caused material damage at the site of impact.
- ISIL terrorists detonated an explosive charge that they had planted alongside the Si'in-Jubb Khasarah road as a civilian bus was passing through Salamiyah area in the eastern Hama countryside, injuring three persons.
- Terrorist belonging to the so-called Army of Islam fired two mortar shells at the Bab Tuma quarter of Damascus. The shells landed near a public park,

injuring eight persons, including a child, damaging public property and several cars that were parked in the area.

- Terrorist belonging to the so-called Army of Islam fired two mortar shells at the Wafidin refugee camp in Rif Dimashq, injuring two persons and causing material damage to the homes and property of the camp's inhabitants.

Friday, 30 October 2015

- Terrorist organizations fired a mortar shell at the Salihiyah quarter of Damascus, killing one civilian and injuring four others.
- Terrorist organizations fired mortar shells at residential neighbourhoods in Damascus, including Qassa', Abbasiyin, Bab Tuma and Zablatani, and the suburb of Harasta, injuring civilians and damaging public and private property.

Saturday, 31 October 2015

- One girl was killed and another injured when terrorists belonging to the so-called Army of Islam fired a mortar shell at the Qusur residential neighbourhood of Damascus.
- Five mortar shells struck the town of Qarfa in Dar'a.
- Many explosive gas cylinders and a number of mortar shells struck the Shaykh Najjar area and other parts of Aleppo.